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Forty-eighth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 108 (a)

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

Angola, Cuba, Ghana, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/84 of 16 December 1992 on the use of mercenaries as a mean to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation and the fact that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

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1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Alarmed also by the growing linkage observed between mercenary activities and terrorist practices,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity, in which, inter alia, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Welcoming the adoption of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of mercenaries, 2/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; 3/

2. Condemns the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries, for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of African States and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2/ Resolution 44/34, annex.

3/ A/48/385.

3. Reaffirms that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Notes with concern the continued participation of South Africa in mercenary-related activities as highlighted in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

5. Denounces any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. Urges all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, apartheid, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. Calls upon all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. Reaffirms that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider taking early action to sign or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; 2/

10. Requests the Centre for Human Rights to organize, within the framework of its existing resources, working meetings to analyse the philosophical, political and legal aspects of this issue, in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

11. Requests the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the use of mercenaries, especially in view of the additional elements highlighted in his report. 3/

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Forty-eighth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 107

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Algeria*: draft resolution

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 2/ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 3/ and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted by

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

3/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960, 4/

Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993 and, in particular, the attention given to the Programme of Action for the Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance,

Welcoming also the decision by the Economic and Social Council, to appoint a specia L rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 5/

Recalling its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 47/77 of 16 December 1992,

Having considered the report 6/ submitted by the Secretary-General within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained measures at the national and international levels for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Welcoming the proposal to launch the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Also convinced of the need to ensure and support the peaceful transition towards a democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

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4/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions, p. 119.

5/ *Economic and Social Council decision 1993/258 (see E/1993/INF/6).*

6/ A/48/423.

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 7/

Acknowledging that indigenous peoples are victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 8/ unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority and/or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides to proclaim a Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and to adopt the Programme of Action proposed for the Third Decade;

3. Calls upon Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

4. Urges all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by adapting constantly the methods provided to combat them, especially in the legislative, administrative, educational and information fields;

5. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7/ Resolution 45/158, annex.

8/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

7. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, in view of its possible entry into force;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. Urges the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous peoples;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

11. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. Considers that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Third Decade;

13. Regrets that some of the activities scheduled for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1994-1995;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination that aim at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies analysing information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

17. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

18. Also invites all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives;

19. Decides to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of highest priority at its forty-ninth session.

Annex

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (1993-2003)

I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The ultimate goals of the Third Decade, as in the two previous Decades, are to promote human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist regimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist regimes.

To this end, appropriate measures should be taken to implement fully United Nations instruments and decisions concerning the elimination of racial discrimination, to ensure support for all peoples striving for racial equality, to eradicate all forms of racial discrimination, and to pursue a vigorous world-wide campaign of information designed to dispel racial prejudice and to enlighten and involve world public opinion in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, emphasizing, inter alia, the education of youth in the spirit of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the dignity and worth of the human person and against theories of racism and racial discrimination, as well as the full involvement of women in the formulation and implementation of these measures.

II. MEASURES FOR THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, NON-RACIAL AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA

A. Action by the General Assembly and the Security Council

The General Assembly and the Security Council should continue to keep a close watch on South Africa until a democratic regime is established in that country.

The General Assembly and the Security Council might consider developing a mechanism for advising and assisting the parties concerned in order to bring apartheid to an end not only in law but also in practice. Reference should be made to Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 urging the South African authorities to bring an effective end to the violence and bring those responsible to justice.

The Assembly should continue to examine the work of the anti-apartheid bodies established by the Untied Nations, namely the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Group of Three and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of

Southern Africa. It should also keep track of the relevant reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the monitoring of the dismantling of apartheid and the transition to democracy in South Africa.

B. Measures to counteract the legacy of cultural, economic and social inequality left by apartheid

International human rights bodies dealing with racial discrimination should envisage action to rectify the after-effects of apartheid in South Africa inasmuch as the policy of apartheid was enforced by using State power to widen the gaps between racial groups.

Assistance to the victims of the political antagonisms resulting from the dismantling process must be given the greatest attention and international support for them should be strengthened.

The Centre for Human Rights could offer South Africa technical assistance in the field of human rights during and after the transition period. Stopgap measures to counteract the economic, social and cultural inequalities bequeathed by apartheid might be considered for underprivileged groups.

Training courses in human rights for the South African police force, military and judiciary could also be organized.

In cooperation with the democratically elected South African Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) might undertake a project to overhaul the South African educational system in order to eliminate all methods and references of a racist character.

III. ACTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. Ratification and implementation of international instruments designed to combat racism and racial discrimination

The Assembly could consider more effective action to ensure that all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination a/ fulfil their reporting obligations. By the same token, nations that have still not done so should be encouraged to become parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to make a declaration under article 14 thereof recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to deal with complaints from individuals.

National action taken against racism and racial discrimination could be monitored and improved by requesting an expert member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prepare a report on obstacles encountered by States parties with respect to the effective implementation of the Convention and suggestions for remedial measures.

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a/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Efforts should be made to improve contacts and exchange of information between the Committee and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Considering that the Committee and the Subcommission are concerned with similar questions, they could benefit from sharing their experience. For example, when the Committee concludes its examination of periodic reports of States partes to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it could draw the attention of the Subcommission to situations where progress has been made in the elimination of racial discrimination or where there has been an increase in discriminatory practices. To that end, joint meetings of the Committee and the Subcommission, which have heretofore been informal in nature, should be institutionalized.

As a matter of priority, States that have not yet done so should ratify and implement the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. b/

B. Role of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat should undertake specific activities that could be carried out by Governments and the national non-governmental organizations concerned to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March each year. Support should be sought from artists as well as religious leaders, trade unions, enterprises and political parties to sensitize the population about the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

The Department of Public Information might also put out posters for the third decade and informative brochures on the activities planned for the Decade. In addition, documentary films and reports, as well as radio broadcasts on the damaging effects of racism and racial discrimination should be considered.

The Department of Public Information of the United Nations should compile and regularly update a calendar of United Nations, specialized agency and non-governmental organization events being organized in the course of the coming decade.

In cooperation with UNESCO and the Department of Public Information, the General Assembly should support the organization of a seminar on the role of the mass media in combating or disseminating racist ideas.

UNESCO should expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels.

UNESCO, in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, should develop programmes for teaching human rights to journalists and students of journalism.

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b/ Resolution 45/158, annex.

UNESCO should establish a media prize for promoting positive images of communities' peaceful coexistence.

In cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the possibility of organizing a seminar on the role of trade unions in combating racism and racial discrimination, in employment, as well as discriminatory practices in employment should be explored.

The United Nations should assess sanctions, enforcement action, peace-keeping operations and intervention on humanitarian grounds, with special regard to racist and discriminatory connotations that such actions might have.

Recognizing that the roots of racism are based in economic policies of exploitation, the General Assembly and all United Nations bodies should ensure that the new world economic order will provide international guidelines that would constitute the basis for equality in economic, social and cultural development.

C. Human rights bodies

The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in the fulfilment of his mandate, should give due consideration to information received from all non-governmental organizations. He should begin his work by studying incidents that were increasing in the developed countries, as well as the theories and attitudes of racist superiority which incited them.

The Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, should undertake a study on the manipulation of national sentiment for the purpose of achieving racist goals.

All human rights treaty bodies in the United Nations system should request Governments to pay particular attention in their periodic reports to the phenomenon of xenophobia, including xenophobic legislation. Governments should widely disseminate their reports in their own countries.

The Commission on Human Rights and its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, when dealing with humanitarian activities and assistance in relation to the principle of non-intervention, should pay particular attention to the role of the media in manipulating public opinion to accept military action and intervention on "humanitarian" grounds.

D. Seminars and workshops

Seminars and workshops should be organized around the following topics and objectives:

(a) The assessment of experience gained in implementing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the

effectiveness of national legislation and recourse procedures available to victims of racism;

(b) The suppression of acts inciting to racial hatred and discrimination, including the outlawing of propaganda activities and of organizations engaging in them;

(c) The right to equal treatment before tribunals and other judicial institutions, including the right to reparations for damages suffered as a result of racial discrimination;

(d) The transmission of racial inequality from one generation to another, with special reference to the children of migrant workers and the appearance of new forms of segregation;

(e) Immigration and racism;

(f) The effect of continent-wide integration processes on the adoption of discriminatory legislation;

(g) Refugee flows due to ethnic conflicts or political restructuring of multi-ethnic societies in the throes of social and economic change (Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia) and their link with racism;

(h) The role played by national institutions in promoting and protecting human rights in the fight against all forms of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia;

(i) The causes of the rising tide of ethno-nationalism and its effect on racism and racial discrimination.

E. Basic research and studies

Research and studies should be undertaken in the following areas:

(a) The application of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Such a study might assist States in exchanging information about measures taken at different levels to implement the Convention;

(b) Racism and racial discrimination as factors in perpetuating economic exploitation and disparity within and among nations;

(c) Integration of preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society;

(d) Political rights, including the participation of different racial groups in the political process and their representation in government service;

(e) Civil rights, including those relating to migration, nationality and the freedom of opinion and association;

(f) Educational measures to combat racial prejudice and discrimination and to propagate the principles of the United Nations;

(g) Studies of the social and economic costs of racism and racial discrimination;

(h) Global integration and the question of racism and the nation State;

(i) National mechanisms to combat racism and racial discrimination in the fields of immigration, employment, salaries, housing, education and the ownership of property;

(j) Ways in which racial prejudices are transmitted from one generation to another;

(k) Recourse procedures for the use of victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(l) Opportunities available to the children of migrant workers to receive education in their native language;

(m) The link between sexism and racism. This issue should be taken into account in the various seminars and other activities planned during the third decade.

F. Resolution of ethnic conflicts

United Nations human rights bodies should consider means of negotiation and mediation aiming at resolving ethnic conflicts wherever they may take place.

The Commission on Human Rights should ask the Subcommission to develop a mechanism for the prevention of ethnic conflicts on the basis of recommendations produced by seminars, workshops or studies dealing with ethnic issues.

The Centre for Human Rights should develop a pilot project on intercommunal mediation and negotiation aimed at anticipating ethnic conflicts.

Member States should implement the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities c/ and to enter into dialogue with those minorities with a view to ensuring their active involvement in efforts to resolve the problems which place them in opposition to the State in which they live.

IV. ACTION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Regional organizations should be invited by the Secretary-General to cooperate closely with the United Nations to combat racism and racial discrimination. Regional human rights organizations should be invited to mobilize public opinion in their regions against the evils inflicted by racism

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c/ Resolution 47/135, annex.

and racial prejudice on disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. Those institutions should be recommended to assist Governments to enact national legislation against racial discrimination and promote adoption and application of international conventions. Regional human rights commissions should be called upon to give wide publicity to the basic texts relating to human rights instruments.

V. ACTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

A. General aspects

While designing rational national policies to combat racism and racial discrimination, Governments should address the following questions: have there been any successful national models for eliminating racism and racial prejudice that could be used, e.g., for educating children, or are there any principles of equality which could be used to combat racism directed against migrant workers, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, etc.? What kind of affirmative action programmes are there to redress discrimination against specific groups?

B. Economic measures

National policies against racism and racial discrimination should particularly focus on the root causes, especially the economic and social deprivation that often underlies and exacerbates these problems, and should be instrumental in implementing solutions. The Governments of the "developed" countries should give particular attention to the links between their worsening economic situation and the increasing frequency of acts of racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia.

Compensation should be made to victims of racism and slavery by Governments and parties responsible for these injustices.

Member States should eradicate all negatively discriminatory economic policies based on race or cultural identity.

C. Measures in the fields of teaching, education and culture

Immediate and effective measures should be taken in the fields of teaching, education, culture and the media to combat racial prejudice and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and among racial, ethnic and religious groups. In particular, history syllabuses and textbooks should be explicit in describing inhuman and criminal policies and practices carried out in the name of a fanatical ideology, religious bigotry or ethnic exclusivity.

In particular, Member States are recommended to make efforts:

(a) To promote the aim of non-discrimination in all educational programmes and policies;

(b) To give special attention to the civic education of teachers. It is essential that teachers be aware of the principles and essential content of the legal texts relating to racism and racial discrimination and of how to deal with the problem of relations between children belonging to different communities;

(c) To teach contemporary history at an early age, presenting children with an accurate account of the crimes committed by Fascist and other totalitarian regimes, and more particularly of the crimes of apartheid and genocide;

(d) To ensure that curricula and textbooks reflect anti-racist principles and promote intercultural education;

(e) Member States should popularize and disseminate the texts of international human rights instruments with a view to deepening understanding of human rights and the crime of racism through education.

D. Legislative measures

Governments should not allow the right of free expression to be misused to incite racial hatred and violence and ethnic conflict.

Governments should take concrete measures against organizations and individuals propagating racist theories and carrying out violent acts.

E. Measures to protect vulnerable groups and populations disadvantaged as a result of racism or racial discrimination

It is recommended that Member States concerned review their national programmes to combat racial discrimination and its effects in order to identify and to seize opportunities to close gaps between indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and migrant workers living in deplorable conditions as a result of discrimination and exclusion and the majority of the population, and especially to undertake housing, educational and employment programmes that have proved successful in eliminating the economic and social inequalities suffered by those groups.

It is also necessary to guard against a situation where the agencies responsible for maintaining law and order use excessive force in a discriminatory fashion against members of vulnerable groups. During their training, police, correctional staff and law enforcement officers should be familiarized with the social and psychological conditions of those groups in order to better understand them. It is essential that law enforcement officers take account of ethical principles and human rights standards when performing their duties.

States should see that law enforcement agencies provide equal protection for all social groups. Per capita budget allocations for legal protection, including police protection, should be as high for socially underprivileged groups as for other social groups.

Effective recourse should be available in all countries for victims of racial discrimination.

The Member States concerned should adopt emergency measures to put an end to continuing violations of the rights of migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons in their own countries and stateless persons.

Particular attention should also be given to the situation of women belonging to ethnic or racial minorities who are victims of double discrimination based on gender as well as ethnic identity.

F. Measures involving the mass media

Steps should be taken to stop the media from disseminating racial or ethnic prejudices and stereotypes and to promote the harmonious coexistence of the various groups that make up the society.

Member States should encourage the participation of journalists and human rights advocates from minority groups and communities in the mass media. Radio and television programmes should increase the number of broadcasts produced by and in cooperation with racial and cultural minority groups. Multicultural activities of the media should also be encouraged where they can contribute to the suppression of racism and xenophobia.

Journalist associations and unions should be encouraged to develop anti-racist guidelines for reporting issues involving race relations and ethnic questions.

Non-governmental organizations should denounce and combat racist and ethnic bias in the media.

Human rights defenders should make use of the potential of the media for promoting racial and ethnic harmony.

VI. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International non-governmental organizations should continue to stimulate their national affiliates to take appropriate measures, particularly in cooperation with national teachers' and student organizations, to ensure that education for the elimination of racism and all forms of racial discrimination is made an integral part of the curricula of teacher preparation courses, including for primary and secondary schools.

Non-governmental organizations should, with youth and student associations, conduct regular programmes designed to eliminate racism and all forms of racial discrimination, in particular in post-secondary educational or training institutions.

Non-governmental organizations, in collaboration with UNESCO, should organize training seminars for elementary and high school teachers on teaching and learning about human rights and on vitally necessary anti-racist education.

Non-governmental organizations should propose to national departments or ministries of education specific literature that would be incorporated in the basic manual of elementary school classes to help children develop an anti-racist and intercultural consciousness which respected differences.

National departments and ministries of education should review school programmes with a view to promoting a better spirit of solidarity through the teaching of human rights and ways to combat racism and the creation of awareness in schools of global issues and problems.

Non-governmental organizations should cooperate in implementing educational programmes, including human rights education for all the children of the world for whom there are no schools, and for those who do not receive full basic education.

Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations, should organize training seminars for the mobilization and sensitization of defenders of human rights and national authorities, taking into account the provisions of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. d/

Non-governmental organizations should create networks linking teachers, persons with knowledge of specific human rights questions within their field of competence and youth in order to foster understanding of the necessity for personal commitments in the fight against racism and human rights violations.

Non-governmental organizations should regularly provide information to teachers and to the media about human rights in general, the crimes of racism and racial discrimination, their own activities and those of the United Nations system in this field.

Non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with regional intergovernmental bodies, should organize consultations and other activities in an effort to achieve the goals set for the third decade.

VII. COORDINATION AND REPORTING

It is important to ensure coordination between the many United Nations bodies dealing with one or more aspects of racism or racial discrimination. In that connection, it may be relevant to recall that in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1973 proclaiming the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge of coordinating the implementation of the programme and evaluating activities. In that connection the following steps should be considered to strengthen the United Nations input into the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(a) As a priority, an inter-agency meeting, to be attended by representatives of Member States, should be organized immediately after the

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d/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

proclamation of the Third Decade, in early 1994, with a view to planning working meetings and other activities. Specialized agencies should be encouraged to develop plans of action in their field of technical competence in keeping with the programme of action of the Third Decade;

(b) The Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the coordinator for the Decade should consolidate the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the Third Decade;

(c) A working group of the Commission on Human Rights, or other appropriate arrangements under the Commission, should be established to review Decade-related activities undertaken by United Nations bodies and Member States, on the basis of the annual reports referred to below, as well as relevant studies and reports of seminars, so as to assist the Commission in formulating appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of the activities under the programme of action and the selection of priorities;

(d) The coordinating duties of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights should be strengthened. Additional resources should be allocated to the Centre for Human Rights to this end;

(e) The Secretary-General should submit a detailed annual report on all the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and Member States undertaken to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(f) In addition to the annual report that he will present on all the activities undertaken to implement the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, the Secretary-General might also present an annual report on the global situation with regard to racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and ethnic intolerance. The report should be written on the basis of information compiled from the periodic reports submitted by States to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, provided by national agencies for the protection and promotion of human rights, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional organizations and the Special Rapporteurs on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance and reliable information by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(g) Given the similarity of objectives between the Third Decade and the United Nations Year for Tolerance in 1995 organized under the auspices of UNESCO, the Centre for Human Rights should be fully involved in the various activities planned for the celebration. In particular, the Centre for Human Rights should play an active role in the multidisciplinary survey on the rise of intolerance and the forms of exclusion existing in the developed countries which UNESCO intends to launch;

(h) In structuring the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the forthcoming Decade of Indigenous Peoples, due attention should be paid to the complementarity of activities and the need for synchronization of activities;

(i) The programmes of action for both decades should take into account the many major events that are being planned during the period by the United Nations, such as the International Conference on Population and Development, the International Year of the Family, the World Summit on Social Development, the fourth World Conference on Women and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. A coordination team should be established by the Centre for Human Rights, which should include officials of the Centre and specialized agencies, indigenous and non-governmental organization representation, to assist in the coordination of activities in all those areas;

(j) On an annual basis, consultations between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should take place to review and plan Decade-related activities;

(k) The Centre for Human Rights should establish and strengthen existing ties with regional and non-governmental organizations, at the national and international levels, including ties with civil rights movements and organizations of indigenous peoples and migrant workers.

VIII. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

States Members of the United Nations and private donors should contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination for implementing the Programme of Action.

Without prejudice to the voluntary contributions of Member States to the Trust Fund for the Decade, the Secretary-General shall include the activities to be carried out during the Decade, as well as the related resource requirements in the proposed programme budget, which will be submitted biennially, during the Decade, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

The General Assembly should establish a trust fund for victims of racism and racial discrimination similar to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Torture.

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Agenda item 107

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Algeria*: revised draft resolution

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 2/ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 3/ and the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted by

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

3/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960, 4/

Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993 and, in particular, the attention given to the Programme of Action for the Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance,

Welcoming also the decision by the Economic and Social Council, to appoint a special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 5/

Recalling its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 47/77 of 16 December 1992,

Having considered the report 6/ submitted by the Secretary-General within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained measures at the national and international levels for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Welcoming the proposal to launch the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Also convinced of the need to ensure and support the peaceful transition towards a democratic and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

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4/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions, p. 119.

5/ Economic and Social Council decision 1993/258 (see E/1993/INF/6).

6/ A/48/423.

Aware of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 7/

Acknowledging that indigenous people are at times victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 8/ unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, which offers guidelines on how to end apartheid,

1. Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority and/or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. Decides to proclaim a Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, beginning in 1993, and to adopt the Programme of Action proposed for the Third Decade;

3. Calls upon Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

4. Urges all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by adapting constantly the methods provided to combat them, especially in the legislative, administrative, educational and information fields;

5. Decides that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and intensify their efforts, during the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7/ Resolution 45/158, annex.

8/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

7. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, in view of its possible entry into force;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. Urges the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous peoples;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

11. Renews its invitation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. Considers that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Third Decade;

13. Regrets that some of the activities scheduled for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been implemented because of lack of adequate resources;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1994-1995;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination that aim at monitoring the transition from apartheid to a non-racist society in South Africa;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies analysing information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

17. Invites the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

18. Invites all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

19. Also invites all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives;

20. Decides to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of highest priority at its forty-ninth session.

Annex

PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (1993-2003)

Introduction

1. It is suggested that the goals and objectives of the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination be those adopted by the General Assembly for the first Decade and contained in paragraph 8 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973:

> "The ultimate goals of the Decade are to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, dissent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist regimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist regimes."

2. In drawing up suggested elements for the programme of action for the third decade, account has been taken of the fact that current global economic conditions have caused many Member States to call for budgetary restraint, which in turn requires a conservative approach to the number and type of programmes for action which may be considered at this time. The

Secretary-General also took into account the relevant suggestions made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its forty-first session. The elements presented below are suggested as those which are essential, should resources be made available to implement them.

I. Measures to ensure a peaceful transition from apartheid to a democratic, non-racial regime in South Africa

3. Recently, there have been signs of change in South Africa, notably the abolition of such legal pillars of apartheid as the Group Areas Act, the Land Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. Although there is reason to be hopeful that South Africa is moving into the mainstream of the international community, the transition period may prove to be difficult and dangerous. Fierce political competition between political parties and ethnic groups has in fact already lead to bloodshed.

4. The General Assembly and the Security Council should therefore continue to exercise constant vigilance with regard to South Africa until a democratic regime is installed in that country. These two bodies might, moreover, consider initiating a mechanism to advise and assist the parties concerned in order to bring apartheid to an end not only in law but also in fact. Reference should be made to Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 urging the South African authorities to bring an effective end to the violence and bring those responsible to justice.

5. The Assembly may also wish to continue to examine the relevant work undertaken by the established United Nations bodies in the fight against apartheid, i.e. the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Group of Three and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa.

II. Measures to remedy the legacy of cultural, economic and social disparities left by apartheid

6. Action will be needed to rectify the consequences of apartheid in southern Africa, since the policy of apartheid has entailed the use of State power to increase inequalities between racial groups. The knowledge and experience of human rights bodies dealing with racial discrimination could be most useful in promoting equality. Assistance to the victims of the political antagonisms resulting from the process of dismantling apartheid must also be given the greatest attention, and international solidarity on their behalf should be intensified.

7. The Centre for Human Rights could offer technical assistance in the field of human rights to South Africa during and after the transition period. A cycle of seminars intended to encourage the advent of an egalitarian society could be envisaged, in cooperation with the specialized agencies and United Nations secretariat units concerned, which could include the following:

(a) Seminar on measures to be taken on behalf of the disadvantaged groups in South African society in the cultural, economic and social fields ("positive discrimination");

(b) Seminar on the effects of racial discrimination on the health of members of disadvantaged groups;

(c) Training courses in human rights for the South African police force, military and judiciary.

8. In addition, and in cooperation with the democratically elected South African Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) might undertake a project for the total revision of the South African education system in order to eliminate all methods and references of a racist character.

III. Action at the international level

9. During the discussion in the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992 on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, many delegations expressed their concern with regard to new expressions of racism, racial discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia in various parts of the world. In particular these affect the minorities, ethnic groups, migrant workers, indigenous populations, nomads, immigrants and refugees.

10. The biggest contribution to the elimination of racial discrimination will be that which results from the actions of States within their own territories. International action undertaken as part of any programme for the third decade should therefore be directed so as to assist States to act effectively. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has established standards for States, and every opportunity should be seized to ensure that these are universally accepted and applied.

11. The Assembly could consider more effective action to ensure that all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination fulfil their reporting and financial obligations. National action against racism and racial discrimination could be monitored and improved by requesting an expert member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prepare a report on obstacles encountered with respect to the effective implementation of the Convention by States parties and suggestions for remedial measures.

12. The Assembly may wish to propose the holding of regional workshops and seminars. A team from the Committee should be invited to monitor these meetings. The following themes are suggested for the seminars:

(a) Seminar to assess the experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The seminar would also assess the efficiency of national legislation and recourse procedures available to victims of racism;

(b) Seminar on the eradication of incitement to racial hatred and discrimination, including the prohibition of propaganda activities and of organizations involved in them;

(c) Seminar on the right to equal treatment before tribunals and other judicial institutions, including the provision of reparation for damages suffered as a result of discrimination;

(d) Seminar on the transmission of racial inequality from one generation to another, with special reference to the children of migrant workers and the appearance of new forms of segregation;

(e) Seminar on immigration and racism;

(f) Seminar on international cooperation in the elimination of racial discrimination, including cooperation between States, the contribution of non-governmental organizations, national and regional institutions, United Nations bodies and petitions to treaty-monitoring bodies;

(g) Seminar on the enactment of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination affecting ethnic groups, migrant workers and refugees (in Europe and North America);

(h) Seminar on flows of refugees due to ethnic conflicts or political restructuring of multi-ethnic societies in socio-economic transition (Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia) and their link with racism in the host country;

(i) Training course on national legislation prohibiting racial discrimination for nationals from countries with and without such legislation;

(j) Regional seminars on nationalism, ethno-nationalism and human rights could also provide an opportunity for broadening knowledge of the causes of today's ethnic conflicts and particularly of the so-called policy of "ethnic cleansing", in order to provide solutions.

13. The Assembly may wish to propose to the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat that it undertake specific activities that could be carried out by Governments and relevant national non-governmental organizations to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March each year. Support should be sought from artists as well as religious leaders, trade unions, enterprises and political parties to sensitize the population on the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

14. The Department of Public Information may also publish its posters for the third decade and informative brochures on the activities planned for the decade. Documentary films and reports, as well as radio broadcasts on the damaging effects of racism and racial discrimination should, moreover, be considered.

15. In cooperation with UNESCO and the Department of Public Information, the General Assembly could support the organization of a seminar on the role of mass media in combating or disseminating racist ideas.

16. In cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the possibility of organizing a seminar on the role of trade unions in combating racism and racial discrimination in employment could be explored.

17. The General Assembly could consider requesting UNESCO to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education.

18. The General Assembly may also wish to call upon Member States to make special efforts to:

(a) Promote the aim of non-discrimination in all educational programmes and policies;

(b) Give special attention to the civic education of teachers. It is essential that teachers be aware of the principles and essential content of the legal texts relevant to racism and racial discrimination and of how to deal with the problem of relations between children belonging to different communities;

(c) Teach contemporary history at an early age, presenting children with an accurate picture of the crimes committed by fascist and other totalitarian regimes, and more particularly of the crimes of apartheid and genocide;

(d) Ensure that curricula and textbooks reflect anti-racist principles and promote intercultural education.

IV. Action at the national and regional levels

19. The following questions may be addressed in the context of action to be undertaken at the national and regional levels: have there been any successful national models to eliminate racism and racial prejudices that could be recommended to States, e.g. for educating children, or principles of equality to tackle racism against migrant workers, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples etc.? What kind of affirmative action programmes are there at the national or regional level to redress discrimination against specific groups?

20. The General Assembly may wish to recommend States that have not yet done so to adopt, ratify and implement legislation prohibiting racism and racial discrimination, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

21. The General Assembly could recommend Member States to review their national programmes to combat racial discrimination and its effects in order to identify and to seize opportunities to close gaps between different groups, and especially to undertake housing, educational and employment programmes that have proved to be successful in combating racial discrimination and xenophobia.

22. The Assembly could recommend that Member States encourage the participation of journalists and human rights advocates from minority groups and communities in the mass media. Radio and television programmes should increase the number of broadcasts produced by and in cooperation with racial and cultural minority groups. Multicultural activities of the media should also be encouraged where they can contribute to the suppression of racism and xenophobia.

23. The General Assembly could recommend regional organizations to cooperate closely with United Nations efforts in combating racism and racial discrimination. Regional organizations dealing with human rights issues could mobilize public opinion in their regions against the evils of racism and racial prejudices directed towards disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. These institutions could serve an important function in assisting Governments to enact national legislation against racial discrimination and promote adoption and application of international conventions. Regional human rights commissions should be called upon to publicize widely basic texts on existing human rights instruments.

V. Basic research and studies

24. The long-term viability of the United Nations programme against racism and racial discrimination will depend in part on continuing research into the causes of racism and into the new manifestations of racism and racial discrimination. The General Assembly may wish to examine the importance of preparing studies on racism. Following are some aspects to be studied:

(a) Study of the application of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Such a study might assist States to learn from one another the national measures undertaken to implement the Convention;

(b) Study of the economic factors contributing to perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Integration or preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society;

(d) Study of political rights, including the participation of various racial groups in political processes and their representation in government service;

(e) Study of civil rights, including migration, nationality and freedom of opinion and association;

(f) Study of educational measures to combat racial prejudice and discrimination and to propagate the principles of the United Nations;

(g) Studies of the socio-economic costs of racism and racial discrimination;

(h) Global integration and the question of racism and the nation State;

(i) National mechanisms against racism and racial discrimination in the fields of immigration, employment, salary, housing, education and ownership of property.

VI. Coordination and reporting

25. It may be relevant to recall that in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983 proclaiming the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly charged the Economic and Social Council with coordinating the implementation of the programme and evaluating the activities. The Assembly may wish to consider the following steps to strengthen the United Nations input into the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination:

(a) The General Assembly may wish to entrust the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, with the responsibility for coordinating the programmes and evaluating the activities undertaken in connection with the third decade;

(b) The Secretary-General could be invited to provide specific information on activities against racism, to be contained in one annual report which would be comprehensive in nature and allow a general overview of all mandated activities. This would facilitate coordination and evaluation;

(c) An open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, or other appropriate arrangements under the Commission, may be established to review decade-related information, on the basis of annual reports referred to above, as well as relevant studies and reports of seminars, so as to assist the Commission in formulating appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on particular activities, allocation of priorities, etc.

26. Furthermore, an inter-agency meeting might be organized immediately after the proclamation of the third decade, in 1994, with a view to planning working meetings and other activities.

VII. Regular system-wide consultations

27. On an annual basis, consultations between the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations would take place to

review and plan decade-related activities. In this framework, the Centre for Human Rights would organize inter-agency meetings to consider and discuss further measures to strengthen the coordination and cooperation of programmes related to the issues of combating racism and racial discrimination.

28. The Centre for Human Rights would also strengthen the relationship with non-governmental organizations fighting against racism and racial discrimination by holding consultations and briefings with the non-governmental organizations. Such meetings could help them to initiate, develop and present proposals regarding the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

29. Should the General Assembly approve the suggested elements of the programme of action for the third decade, the Secretary-General would include the activities to be carried out during the decade, as well as the related resource requirements in the proposed programme budgets, which will be submitted biennially, during the decade, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

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ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987, 43/97 of 8 December 1988, 44/69 of 8 December 1989, 45/90 of 14 December 1990 and 47/81 of 16 December 1992,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 1/ constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Condemning the abhorrent system of apartheid wherever it exists, as well as the repression it engenders,

Convinced that universal ratification of or accession to the Convention and the immediate implementation of its provisions will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

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1/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 3/

2. Commends those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

3. Appeals to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities to enhance public awareness by denouncing the crimes of apartheid;

4. Underlines the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments;

5. Appeals once again to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay,

6. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

3/ A/48/438.

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RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Thailand and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

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1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 2/ thirty-seventh, 3/ thirty-eighth, 4/ thirty-ninth, 5/ fortieth, 6/ forty-first, 7/ forty-second, 8/ forty-third, 9/ forty-fourth, 10/ forty-fifth, 11/ forty-sixth, 12/ forty-seventh, 13/ forty-eighth, 14/ and forty-ninth 15/ sessions,

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2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

6/ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

7/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

9/ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

10/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

11/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

12/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

13/ Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

14/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

15/ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 2 (E/1993/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991 and 47/83 of 16 December 1992,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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3 November 1993

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Forty-eighth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 107

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden: draft resolution

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1/

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially its most brutal forms,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

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1/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 2/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, in particular part II, section B, relating to equality, dignity and tolerance,

Calling upon States parties expeditiously to notify the Secretary-General in writing of their agreement to the amendment to the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee, as decided upon at the meeting of States parties on 15 January 1992 and set out in General Assembly resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992,

Welcoming efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure interim financial arrangements for the financing of the expenses incurred by the Committee,

Stressing the importance of enabling the Committee to function smoothly and to have all necessary facilities for the effective performance of its functions under the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee, 3/

1. Commends the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its work with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1/ and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 4/ and its contribution to the preparation of a Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Welcomes the innovatory procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the implementation of the Convention in States whose reports are overdue and for formulating concluding observations on State party reports;

3. Welcomes also the general recommendations adopted by the Committee which concretize the obligations of States parties with regard to the provisions of the Convention, especially General Recommendation XII (42) on successor States and General Recommendation XV (42) on article 4 of the Convention; 5/

4. Encourages the Committee to continue to exert its efforts to enhance its contributions in the area of prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning and urgent procedures;

5. Expresses its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the Convention still have not fulfilled their financial obligations as shown in the report of the Secretary-General; 3/

2/ A/CONF.157/23.

3/ A/48/439.

4/ Resolution 38/14, annex.

5/ See A/48/18, chap. VIII.B.

6. Remains fully aware of the fact that such a situation may lead to a further delay in the discharge of its substantive obligations by the Committee under the Convention;

7. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-second and forty-third sessions; 6/

8. Urges States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment concerning the financing of the Committee;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure adequate financial arrangements and appropriate means to enable the functioning of the Committee;

10. Calls upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1994 before 1 February 1994, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

11. Strongly appeals to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

13. Decides to consider at its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

6/ A/48/18.

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THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 108 (b)

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION: EFFECTIVE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION THROUGH AUTONOMY

Liechtenstein: draft decision

Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, having noted with interest the debate on the sub-item "Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy" at its forty-eighth session, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination", a sub-item entitled "Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy".

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3 November 1993

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Forty-eighth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 112

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Bahamas, Bolivia, Cuba, Mexico and United States of America: draft resolution

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/98, 47/100, 47/101, 47/102 of 16 December 1992 and resolution 48/12, adopted on 28 October 1993,

Gravely concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems and the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States,

Fully aware that the international community is confronted with the dramatic problem of drug abuse and the illicit cultivation, production, demand, processing, distribution and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that States need to work at the international and national levels to deal with this scourge, which has a strong potential to undermine development, economic and political stability and democratic institutions,

Emphasizing that the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking has to be considered within the broader economic and social context,

Emphasizing also the need for an analysis of transit routes used by drug traffickers, which are constantly changing and expanding to include a growing number of countries and regions in all parts of the world,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism in various parts of the world,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control is provided by the Declaration 1/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session 3/ and the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, 4/ together with the international drug control treaties,

Stressing the important role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in supporting concerted action in the fight against drug abuse at the national, regional and international levels,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues,

Reaffirming the importance of the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and commending its performance of the functions entrusted to it,

Affirming the proposals as laid out in the System-Wide Action Plan, and recognizing that further efforts are needed to implement and update it,

Inviting the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to make greater progress in incorporating within their programmes and activities action aimed at dealing with drug-related problems,

I

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. Reaffirms that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect

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1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ Ibid., sect. A.

3/ Resolution S-17/2, annex.

4/ A/45/262, annex.

for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. Calls upon all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes;

3. Reaffirms that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law;

II

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

1. Reiterates its condemnation of the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms, and urges continued and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility;

2. Supports the focus on national and regional strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to keep in mind that these should be complemented with effective interregional strategies;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the arrangements made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and monitor the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, under the theme, "A global response to a global challenge", and on the progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade by Member States, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations system;

4. Welcomes the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 5/ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 6/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 7/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; 8/

5. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to include in its report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, a section on experience gained to date in implementing the Convention, which should contain recommendations and strategies

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5/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

6/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

7/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

8/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

for its further implementation, and invites Member States to cooperate with the United Nation International Drug Control Programme in this regard;

6. Encourages all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers;

7. Expresses its satisfaction with the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the functioning and impact of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies;

8. Requests the United Nations International Drug Programme in its report on illicit traffic in drugs to analyse worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

9. Emphasizes the link between the illicit production, demand for, and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic and social conditions in the affected countries and the differences and diversity of the problems in each country;

10. Calls upon the international community to provide increased economic and technical support to Governments which request it, to support programmes of alternative development which take fully into account the cultural traditions of peoples;

11. Takes note of the initiative of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to study the concept of swapping debt for alternative development in the area of international drug abuse control and requests the Executive Director to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of any progress made in this area;

12. Encourages Governments to nominate experts for the roster maintained by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to ensure that the Programme and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes;

13. Stresses the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursor and essential chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

14. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for the effective manner in which it has implemented its additional responsibilities, under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concerning the control of precursors and essential chemicals;

15. Expresses its satisfaction with efforts being made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations bodies to

obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

16. Recommends to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that it consider the worldwide research study on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking prepared by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in conjunction with the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking at its thirty-seventh session, and consider including this issue as an item on its agenda;

III

Global Programme of Action

1. Reaffirms the importance of the Global Programme of Action as framework for national, regional and international action to combat the illicit production of, demand for, and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and its commitment to implementing the mandates and recommendations contained therein;

2. Calls upon States individually and in cooperation with other States to promote the Global Programme of Action and to implement its mandates and recommendations, with a view to translating it into practical action for drug abuse control;

3. Also calls upon the relevant bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action;

4. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in discharging its mandate, to monitor the Global Programme of Action, to take into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation by Member States of the Global Programme of Action; 9/

5. Also requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways and means to facilitate reporting by Governments on implementation of the Global Programme of Action, so as to increase the level of responses;

IV

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control: action by agencies of the United Nations system

1. Reaffirms the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure

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9/ A/48/286.

coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

2. Calls for completion of the updated System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as was requested in resolution 47/100, in full cooperation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in time for the review and recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session, and for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1994 and of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. Reiterates that the following should be included in the updated Action Plan:

(a) Addition of an annex to the System-Wide Action Plan containing agency-specific implementing plans;

(b) A reference to the important role of the international financial institutions, as noted in chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and the ability of such institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry;

4. Calls upon all relevant United Nations agencies to complete their agency-specific implementation plans for inclusion in the updated System-Wide Action Plan and to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the System-Wide Action Plan and its annex;

5. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give particular attention to reviewing the agency-specific implementing plans of the System-Wide Action Plan for consideration at the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1994;

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its coordination segment, to give due attention to the role of the international financial institutions in supporting international drug control efforts, particularly in the field of alternative development;

7. Calls upon the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to include the issue of drug control in their agendas with a view to: examining the need for a mandate on drug control; assessing the activities taken to comply with the action plan; and, as appropriate, reporting on how the drug control issues are taken into account in the relevant programmes;

8. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant agencies, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, to report on the efforts to study the impact of drug abuse and related crime on children and recommend measures that may be taken to address this problem;

9. Recommends that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme cooperate and coordinate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal

Justice Branch on activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering, to ensure complementary and non-duplication of efforts;

10. Requests that the System-Wide Action Plan be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis;

V

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. Welcomes the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action and relevant consensus documents;

2. Urges all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing voluntary contributions to the Programme, to enable it to expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

3. Welcomes the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the consideration of the programme budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the mandate contained in resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, section XVI, paragraph 2;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial arrangements of the United Nations Drug Control Programme pursuant to resolution 46/185 C, section XVI;

5. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to comply with the approved format and methodology of the programme budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular with the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

6. Encourages the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue his efforts to improve the presentation of the budget of the Fund;

VI

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General presented under item 112 entitled "International drug control";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 108 (a)

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION

Algeria*: draft resolution

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 1/ adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ A/CONF.157/23.

Recalling the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991, 2/ and the communiqué of the extraordinary session of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity of 29 September 1993, 3/

Affirming the need to exercise vigilance with respect to developments in South Africa to ensure that the common objective of the international community and the peoples of South Africa is achieved by the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa without deviation or obstruction,

Recalling the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique 4/ at Rome on 4 October 1992, which provides for the termination of the armed conflict in that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Deeply concerned by Israel's continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and its frequent attacks against Lebanese territory and people, as well as its refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine,

Taking note of the recent positive evolution in the Middle East peace process, in particular the signing of the Declaration of Principles between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel on 13 September 1993,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. Reaffirms also the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, independence and sovereignty;

4. Calls upon those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

2/ A/46/390, annex II.

3/ A/48/461, annex.

4/ S/24635, annex.

5. Calls upon Israel to refrain from violation of the Palestinians' fundamental rights and its denial of their right to self-determination;

6. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urgently appeals to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to render assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts in promoting democracy and economic development;

8. Strongly urges the Government of South Africa to take additional steps to implement fully the provisions of the Statement of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa of 29 September 1993 to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa; 5/

9. Calls upon all parties to refrain immediately from acts of violence and calls upon the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end the ongoing violence through, inter alia, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

10. Calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions, and calls upon other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

11. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed groups with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements;

12. Demands that the Government of South Africa repeal the security legislation that remains in force, which inhibits free and peaceful political activity;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to act speedily to implement Security Council resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 in its entirety, including those parts pertaining to the investigation of criminal conduct and the monitoring of all armed formations in the country;

14. Demands the full application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the Government of South Africa and continue to supply it with related matériel;

5/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

15. Appeals to the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/82 of 16 December 1992, to continue to extend assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

16. Pays tribute to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Angola, and expresses its strongest appeal to the Union for the Total Independence of Angola that it undertake to commit itself to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz";

17. Demands that the Government of South Africa pay compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council;

18. Demands also that the Government of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

19. Calls upon the international community to continue to extend its generous support to the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique signed at Rome on 4 October 1992 and at assisting the Government of Mozambique in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy and in the promotion of an effective programme of national reconstruction in that country;

20. Fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;

21. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

22. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

23. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through anti-apartheid organizations and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

24. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and

prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

25. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 6/ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

26. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

27. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

28. Decides to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

6/ Resolution 217 A (III).

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5 November 1993

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Forty-eighth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 110

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Cuba: proposed amendments to draft resolution
A/C.3/48/L.9/Rev.1

Prevention of alien smuggling

1. Add three new preambular paragraphs at the beginning of the preambular part, so that they become preambular paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, respectively:

"Recognizing that the complexity of present international migration trends is strongly influenced by the enormous social development problems that the existing international economic system poses for developing countries, and aware that this situation brings about an increase of international migration and of the phenomenon of illegal international migration,

"Concerned by the problem of illegal international migration and by all practices that unduly distort the normal development of international migration, thus adding to its complexity and, inter alia, endangering the lives, well-being and freedom of choice of migrants, taxing the resources of certain States or ignoring relevant international covenants,

"Convinced that all matters related to international migration, including illegal international migration, should be approached through cooperation among States at the bilateral and multilateral levels, as appropriate,"

2. Amend the ninth preambular paragraph to read:

"Reaffirming the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, including their right to control their own borders,"

3. Include new operative paragraphs 1 and 2:

"1. Takes note of the increase of international migration, including illegal international migration, and of its main underlying causes;

"2. Calls upon States to approach all matters related to international migration, including the reduction of illegal international migration, through cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels, as appropriate;"

4. Redraft current operative paragraph 1 as follows:

"3. Condemns the practice of alien smuggling and all practices that distort the normal development of international migration in violation of international and national law, and without regard for the safety and well-being and human rights of the migrants;"